

Overture "Orpheus in the Underworld" J. Offenbach, Phantasies "The Seifish Giant" Eric Coates, Waltz "Wine, Women and Song" Johann Strauss, Rhapsody "Slavonic" Op. 114 Carl Friedmann, Tango "Jealousy" Jacob Gade, Suite "Mediterranean" John Ansell, Espana (La Danse Italie (Barcarole) Franco (Carnaval) Largo from "Xerxes" Handel, Fantasia on melodies by Franz Schubert "Schubertiana" arr. Herman Fricke.

Prices of admission are \$5 and \$3, all profits being donated to the War Memorial Fund. Tickets may be obtained from the Manager, China Fleet Club (Phone 20421) or at the door on the night of the concert.

Tokunaga spent his fourth day under cross-examination by the Prosecuting Officer yesterday and returns to the witness-box this morning.

A fine of \$20 or seven days in default was imposed on Fok Kan, a junk owner, for allowing his craft to lie inshore at night without a permit.

Edward F. Murphy is no exception. This vivid story of the tempestuous and then heroic life of Mary of Magdala is not being dramatised in Hollywood. But Hong Kong has anticipated Hollywood this time: the first chapter of this book has already appeared on the stage here.

Evidence was given by D Singh, Lal Din, Mehr Din Mohammed Bux all of whom told of their unsuccessful attempts to leave Hong Kong after their arrest and the tortures they suffered.

S/Major Omura Kiyoshi in charge of the Tokku section, the Gendarmes and S/M Major Fukushima Shigeru of Kowloon.

testimony corroborated statements made by the Crown in its outline of the case Dec. 31 last.

Au Ngau, in his evidence described his meeting with last witness, the arrest fourth accused in Hung He and the finding of the body of Kong Shan by the Police party.

Further hearing was adjourned to Monday afternoon, when the case will be resumed.

After incarceration, Tsang was reported to duty and was assigned to work in the Castle Peak district. In January, 1945, he was arrested and since then had been detained at Stanley on collaboration charges.

After being found guilty, Tsang told his lawyer that although he did the work that was not his intention to help the Japanese. He said he did it under the thumb of his superior.

Bad joss, in the form of Police Inspector, dogged the steps of Chan. He was accompanied by the officer in question who pulled him in for a breach of traffic regulations. At the Police Station, Chan admitted

MISSED 'HIS SHIP

Patrick Fenton, 44, a seaman on the s.s. "Dover Hill" appeared in the Marine Court before Comdr. Ryde yesterday charged with missing his ship.

Mr. W. R. Hillyer, Deputy Shipping Master, prosecuting.

Bad joss, in the form of Police Inspector, dogged the steps of Chan. He was accompanied by the officer in question who pulled him in for a breach of traffic regulations. At the Police Station, Chan admitted

Fenton came ashore
evening of Jan. 8, had so
much, and missed his ship
which sailed without him
the morning. He had a good
ward, having served con-
sciously throughout the war
in witness's opinion
force was not deliberate.
accused was found guilty
in view of his record and
prosecution not pressing
charge, he was discharged with
caution.

Another big list of passengers arrived from San Francisco on Jan. 9 by the "Marine Adder", those disembarking being Hong Kong including Mother Florence, Mr. and Mrs. James E. B. E. Barnes and Master J. C. Barnes, Thomas Peter Browne, Mrs. D. M. Browne, and Mr. C. D. Buckles, Arthur C. Elmer, Mrs. M. E. Eng, and Mr. D. M. Eng.

**ART PICTURES
WANTED**

Lo Sau-yu, 42, was fined \$50 with the alternative of 6 months' gaol when he pleaded guilty before Mr. Mr. Kerr at Kowloon to a charge brought against him by Revenue Officers of the illing of manufacturing medicine, namely, without a licence from the I. & E. Department.

Peninsula Hotel arrivals:— Mrs. Barnes, Capt. E. Rotherham, Frank Gray, H. A. Uewmilton, H. D. Johnson, Colonel Towsey, Group-Capt. J. M. C. RAF, and Mrs. D. M. Buckle.

* * *

Peninsula Hotel departures:— Mr. Mrs. W. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. F.

It seems to be a rule nowadays that best-sellers should become films. "The Scarlet Lily" by Edward F. Murphy is no exception. This vivid story of the tempestuous and then heroic life of Mary of Magdala is now being dramatised in Hollywood. But Hong Kong has anticipated Hollywood this time: the first chapter of this book has already appeared on the stage here.

This week the pupils of St. Mary's School, Kowloon, have staged the play.

Two of three Chinese who
to have tried to escape
Police in a gambling ra-
loon were killed after fa-
a first floor verandah,
third is in hospital, seri-
red.

au Yip-chung, hawker, was recommended by Mr. Blair-Kemp. Chowloon Court yesterday found the public-spiritedness in a man in the arrest of Tao Kung. The latter had snatched a parcel containing four pieces of Chinese cotton clothing from a To-lui, married woman, who was walking on the Boundary Street on Thursday.

following analysis, taken from the Director Education's latest report, shows pupils attending various types of schools in the Colony. It is noteworthy that in spite of a serious lack of accommodation and other difficulties the present total of 89,940 as compared with 84,946 in 1957.

Shanghai, Jan.
The Dutch steamer T
lenger which arrived in
yesterday from Java
Singapore, Hong Kong
Amoy, has been quarantined
the Chinese authorities for
days because of an out-
break of smallpox aboard.

FOR OFFICERS, DEPARTMENT STORES, RESTAURANTS etc.

MERCANTILE BANK BLDG. 7, QUEEN'S RD. C.
PHONE: 24652

★
★ ★
AT THE
STAR HOTEL

MUSIC BY
PETE O'NEIL
AND HIS BAND.
23 & 25, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Tel.: 58921.

Anti-British

Sir,—It seems to me about time that some drastic action should be taken to curb the vicious anti-British propaganda which is almost daily appearing in the most popular newspapers published in Hong Kong for diplomatic action to be taken.

"The Hong Kong Police has been far been silent on the Cantonese newspapers' report. When the reporter of the Kuang Shung Daily News met Inspector Lauscombe, the exclamation

It is only a retelling of the truth in the Canton newspaper report. Obviously the paper is doing its best to create another incident out of an obvious unfortunate accident. Surely British justice is quite capable of dealing with accidents like this which are bound to happen, without diplomatic action through Mr. T. W. Kwok. In private day case affairs were per-

composed of 86% British and Indian, 12% Chinese, and 2% American. It is more than probable that in the present Civil War in China a good deal more than 150,000 Chinese have been killed by their own nationals and

There are likely to be many more.
A append below a translation
from the Kung Sheung Daily
News of 8th instant of an un-
fortunate obvious accident in the
New Territory.

"Small Boy Shot by Inspector
Teahua of Sheung-shi"

"Canton newspapers yesterday quoted a Central News report that Wong Sze, a farmer of Waitsailing in the Sheungshui District, made a general appeal in Canton for assistance in regard to the shooting of his 13-

year-old son, Wong Loy, by Inspector Lucombe of Hong Kong, in his written appeal it was requested that Wong Loy, who was tending to the cattle in his village had his left arm broken by bullet while a hunting party.

...ed by Inspector Luscombe
...and consisted of three Europeans
...a British medical officer, a
...police officer and a firearms
...officer of the police), five Chinese
...three hounds, which arrived
...in a private car (No. 2) and two

The following is the programme for the usual Sunday concert of Gramophone Music at the Catholic Centre, King's Road, at 8.30 p.m. on 26th February. The programme is as follows:—
Mazurka from "Pines and Maple" (Borodin); Sonata in A Major for Violin and Piano (Chopin); Scherzo "Carnegie" (Dvorak); Symphony No. 96, D Major (Haydn); Bernardo Music (Vaughan Williams).

TRIAL OF COL. NOMA

APPLICATION FOR RE-FRAMING OF CHARGE TURNED DOWN

Mr. Li Koon Chun, testifying at yesterday's War Crimes Trial of Colonel Noma, said that he was one of a deputation which called upon Noma to complain against the ill-treatment of Chinese by the Gendarmes.

Mr. Li also said that a protest regarding the wholesale arrest of Chinese for deportation failed to bring any improvement in the situation.

When hearing of the trial was resumed yesterday morning, Defence Counsel put forward an application that the charge against Noma should be re-framed on the ground that it was too vague as it stood; he also said that the evidence of two witnesses, who had been treated as hostile, should be struck from the records.

Both applications were rejected by the Court, which intimated that if the case should go against Noma, Counsel would be at liberty to bring up the points submitted in any petition he might see fit to submit.

Continuing his testimony, Inouye Kanao said that the five Chinese were executed without trial.

If Noma considered that a prisoner should be executed, he chopped the execution order and returned it to the Gendarmes Headquarters. The execution was then carried out.

After describing the location of Noma's former office in the Supreme Court building, Inouye said that yells from the rear of the Court could be heard on the first floor. He did not know the reason for the yells. There was no response from prisoners on whom pressure was put during interrogations.

Under cross-examination, Inouye admitted that he was facing a charge of High Treason. When asked what were the findings of the Military Court which sentenced him to death, Inouye replied that the findings were already known.

Inouye denied that he ever threatened to have Nimori sentenced to death. Inouye also denied that he had played jokes on other Japanese prisoners at Stanley by making them stand at attention on the pretext that a British Officer was coming.

Inouye agreed that he came back to Hong Kong because his girl friend was here, but denied that because of this girl friend, he became lazy in the performance of his duties.

Inouye denied that he had ever threatened to get his own back on Hiayashi, who had struck him. He had no grudge against Hiayashi.

Inouye admitted that he had asked Kanemoto to appear as a witness at his trial, but Kanemoto had refused for fear of getting into trouble himself.

Inouye denied that because of Kanemoto's refusal, he had threatened to "get" Kanemoto.

Escaped
Goh Tai Ho was detained by Noma, who had asked to have him executed. Nobody would agree to this, however, as there was no evidence against him. Goh was kept in the cells so long that he managed to escape.

Tai Kon Yan was detained about a month before the execution.

Inouye, who was speaking in English up to this stage, was allowed to give his evidence in Japanese as a result of a com-

tortured so much that he could not walk. For days he could not move and had to be assisted to the latrine by her.

In the course of interrogations, her husband was burnt, given electric treatment and also underwent the aeroplane torture. On one occasion she was taken out of her cell and shown her husband tied to a ladder. He was unconscious and looked as if he were dead.

Her husband was accused of being an agent for the BAAG. He was in fact a BAAG agent, but did not admit it.

After leaving the Gendarmes Headquarters, she and her husband were taken to Stanley, where they were placed in separate cells.

Witness Weeps

Weeping silently, Mrs. Chan said that her husband was brought to trial on Oct. 19, 1943, and sentenced to death. He was executed on Oct. 29, 1943.

Mrs. Chan said that she was also interrogated, beaten and hung up. Major MacGregor then asked Mrs. Chan if she would like to tell the Court what happened to her during interrogations at Stanley. Mrs. Chan did not reply and no further questions were asked of her.

Mr. Li Koon Chun, merchant, said that in March 1942 he was a member of the Co-operative Council, which was sometimes called the Advisory Council. Li said that he had no choice in the matter and had to become a member. The purpose and function of the Council was to receive complaints from the Chinese public regarding cases of ill-treatment by the Japanese, particularly Gendarmes. On receipt of complaints they would be investigated and then submitted to the Representative Committee, which would in turn take up the matter with the department concerned.

Li identified Noma as the Gendarme Commander.

Sir Robert Kotewall was Chairman of the Representative Committee.

Li said that in 1942 and 1943, he saw Noma at his office on the first floor of the Supreme Court. A group of men was sent from the Representative Committee and Co-operative Council to see Noma, and Li said that he was a member of that group.

The group went to complain regarding the condition of Chinese detained at the Gendarmes. As people detained in the Gendarmes were confined under filthy conditions, ill-treated and underfed, a request for better treatment was submitted to Noma. Noma was also told that some of the prisoners had died in the cells. The deputation also asked Noma for permission to inspect the cells and to take food and clothing to those detained. In reply, Noma said that he would consider the matter and carry out investigations.

At this meeting, Sir Robert Kotewall, Mr. Lau Tit Sing and Mr. Chan Lam Pak were the spokesmen.

Whenever the Advisory Council wanted to convey any views to Government, it did so through the Representative Committee.

Deportations
Li said that there was a scheme to lessen the population of Hong Kong. Under this scheme, those who did not possess rice ration cards and those who had no fixed place of abode and who slept in the streets were to be deported.

Li told the Court that the described manner of selecting deportees was not adhered to by the Gendarmes. No strict investigations were carried out and many were arrested by mistake.

So far as he knew, no investigations were made as to whether a person had a rice ration card or not. People were just taken in and deported. The Gendarmes were carrying out these arrests.

Between May and June 1943 arrests were being made and Li said that he protested to the Co-operative Council. Minutes were kept of meetings held by the Co-operative Council and the protest was recorded.

After the protest had been recorded, it was forwarded to the Chinese Representative Committee, which took up the question with Government.

Li identified the Minutes produced in Court.

Despite this protest regarding the arrest of people for deportation, there was no improvement in the situation.

As defending counsel said that he was like to resume his cross-examination of witness, he was allowed to stand down until this morning.

Mr. Chan Heung Pak, Secretary of the Kwong Fat Yuen, said that in his capacity of Secretary of the Co-operative Council or Chinese Advisory Council during the Japanese occupation, he kept Minutes of all meetings. Mr. Chan then identified a number of Minutes which were produced in Court.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

Seward, Alaska, Jan. 10.
One was killed and three injured when a caboose broke loose from a derailed Alaska railroad train, which had been derailed and overturned at the Kern station, 70 miles north of here.—United Press.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES

TRADE & INDUSTRY

Merchants are informed that re-export of Coconut Oil imported from Singapore or the Malayan Union, can no longer be permitted owing to International Regulations affecting oils and fats. Import Licences will be issued in the future for Coconut Oil for consumption in Hong Kong only. Re-exports will, however, be permitted of Coconut Oil for which Import Licences have already been issued.

2. This will not affect

Coconut Oil imported from Siam or French Indo-China.

W. M. THOMSON,
Director,
Supplies, Trade & Industry.
Hong Kong, 10th Jan., 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES

TRADE & INDUSTRY

The public is informed that rationing of canned milk will now cease, and milk will be available in future through normal commercial channels. Importers have been building up adequate stocks during the last few months and will be permitted to sell freely as from 13th January, 1947. Control of exports will be continued.

W. M. THOMSON,
Director,
Supplies, Trade & Industry.
Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1947.

BY ORDER
Of The Director Of Disposals
Far Eastern Area
(M.O.S.)1. THE BRITISH
STORES DISPOSAL
BOARD (HONG KONG)
is authorised to receive
TENDERS for the
following SMALL
CRAFT—

LOCATED AT
H.M. NAVAL DOCKYARD, KOWLOON

Lot	Serial No.	Type of Craft
Lot 1	NAB 193	Naval Assault Barge
Lot 2	N/N 1	10' Dinghy
Lot 3	2111	10' Dinghy
Lot 4	3070	10' Dinghy
Lot 5	3370	10' Dinghy
Lot 6	4497	10' Dinghy
Lot 7	N/N 2	10' Dinghy
Lot 8	4230	14' Boat Drifter
Lot 9	N/N 3	10' Boat Drifter
Lot 10	N/N 4	10' Pulling Cutter
Lot 11	533	24' Life Boat
Lot 12	N/N 5	24' Life Boat
Lot 13	N/N 6	24' Life Boat
Lot 14	44672	32' Patrol R. Launch
Lot 15	N/N 7	32' Motor Cutter
Lot 16	43721	32' Motor Cutter

LOCATED AT FORT END OF NO. 1
DOCK, H.M. DOCKYARD, HONGKONG

Lot 17, 908 Ramp Landing Craft

2. No warranty is given with any of the above craft, engines, parts, etc., and all will be sold in whatever condition they now are with all faults, imperfections, etc.

3. Hours of inspection—10 A.M. to 12 Noon, Mondays to Fridays inclusive.

4. Passes and Tender Forms may be obtained from the British Stores Disposal Board, Headquarters Land Forces, Victoria Barracks, (Entrance 50 yards west of Queen's Road entrance to Barracks).

5. Tenders must be deposited with the Board in sealed packets and marked "TENDER NO. 8" addressed to the Chairman.

6. Closing date for Tender: 12 Noon Saturday, 18th January, 1947.

7. The Chairman of the British Stores Disposal Board (Hong Kong) does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

WALTER M. WEINBERGER,
Chairman,
BRITISH STORES
DISPOSAL BOARD,
HONG KONG

HONG KONG
TELEPHONE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

It has come to our knowledge that certain persons, whether the Company's employees or not, are requesting our subscribers to pay fees to them for removals and maintenance work.

Our subscribers are advised that none of our workmen has any authority whatsoever to ask for or receive money on behalf of the Company. All payments should be made only at the offices of the Company, Exchange Building, 14 Des Voeux Road C, when the Company's official receipt will be given.

All our workmen are in possession of our official pass card signed by an European officer and by the employee and bearing a photo of the employee superimposed with the Company's seal. Our subscribers are earnestly requested not to allow any person to do work on our equipment without first asking to see that person's pass card.

It is our hope that our subscribers will give us their full cooperation in stamping out these nuisances. Should any person ask for money, even if in possession of our official pass card or, not being in possession of our official pass card, attempt to do any work on our equipment, the subscriber should immediately telephone the Secretary or get in touch with the Police.

Subscribers are reminded that none of our workmen has any authority to accept orders for work to be done on subscribers' lines and that all such orders or requests should be made in writing to the Secretary at the Registered Office of the Company. Should the Company discover that any work has been done on a subscriber's line without their authority, they reserve the right to disconnect the line forthwith.

For HONG KONG
TELEPHONE CO., LTD.,
S. GROVE,
Secretary.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers.

DATED the 10th day of January, One thousand nine hundred and forty seven.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Register of Shareholders of the Company having been lost during the Japanese occupation and new forms of certificates having now been received from England all shareholders are required as soon as possible to send to the Company for cancellation the certificates for shares now in their possession in exchange for which the Company will issue new certificates with new distinguishing numbers of the shares. As from the 14th day of January 1947 the Company's Register of Shareholders will be opened for transfer and transfers accompanied by the requisite certificates together with the approval in writing of the Registrar of Companies will only be registered.

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POLICE NOTICE

TRAFFIC
ARRANGEMENTS—
RACE MEETINGS

1. All Traffic proceeding to the Races on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, the 13th, 14th & 15th will proceed in an easterly direction along Queen's Road East to Hennessy Road to Tin Lok Lane to Morrison Hill Road and clockwise round Wong Nei Chung Road.

2. Queen's Road between the junction with Hennessy Road and Stubbs Road is closed to all traffic, except motor omnibuses, proceeding in an easterly direction between the hours of 12.30 and 2 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

3. Traffic leaving the Race Course will also proceed in a clockwise direction round Wong Nei Chung Road. Vehicles wishing to proceed in a westerly direction may use either Hennessy Road or Queen's Road East.

4. Parking Places:—

North side of Main Entrance to Race Course—Flag cars only. Public Entrance—Members of Jockey Club immediately outside (11 cars).

Village Road, King Kwong Street, Yuk Sau Street, Wong Nei Chung Road from the Monument to Stables facing North—All Vehicles.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Hong Kong, 10th Jan., 1947.

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LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers.
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday the 14th January 1947 commencing at 10.00 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement.

239 LOTS OF VALUABLE
GOODS, comprising:—

STORED AT HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.'S No. 30 GODOWN, FIRST FLOOR—

Bicycle Lamps and Bicycle Parts, Pump Heads and Hand Pumps, Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Split Pins, Nails, Etc., Water Pipe Fittings, Electrical Fittings, Electric Fuses, Torches, Lamp Bulbs and Shades, Lamp Day-light Lamps, Hurricane Lamps, Kerosene Lamp Tops, Porcelain Insulators, Iron Door Brackets and Hinges, Machinery Parts, Tin Flanges, Soldering Bars, Tools, Copper and Brass Gauze, Lead Squares, Mineral Ore, Typewriters and Calculating Machine and Parts, Sewing Machines, Bathroom Fittings, Grease Packing, Rubber Packing and Ring, Carlock Packing, Graphite, Crown Cork, Rubber, Rubber Hoses and Tubes, Rubber Glands, Etc., Dyes and Chemicals, Welding Chemicals, Chinese Medicine, Manila Rope, Matches Cotton Rags, Wax Stencil Paper, Native Paper, Ferro Prusiate Paper, Oil Paper, Cellophane Paper, Straw Matting, Etc.

STORED AT CHUNG WAH BOOK CO., PAK TAI STREET, KOWLOON.

Blue Match Paper, White Paper, Grey Cardboard, Pink Cardboard, Yellow Cardboard, Foolscap, White Paper, Green Paper, Yellow Paper, White Ivory Cardboard.

STORED AT 152 PAU CHUNG STREET (K.T.L. 4231), KOWLOON.

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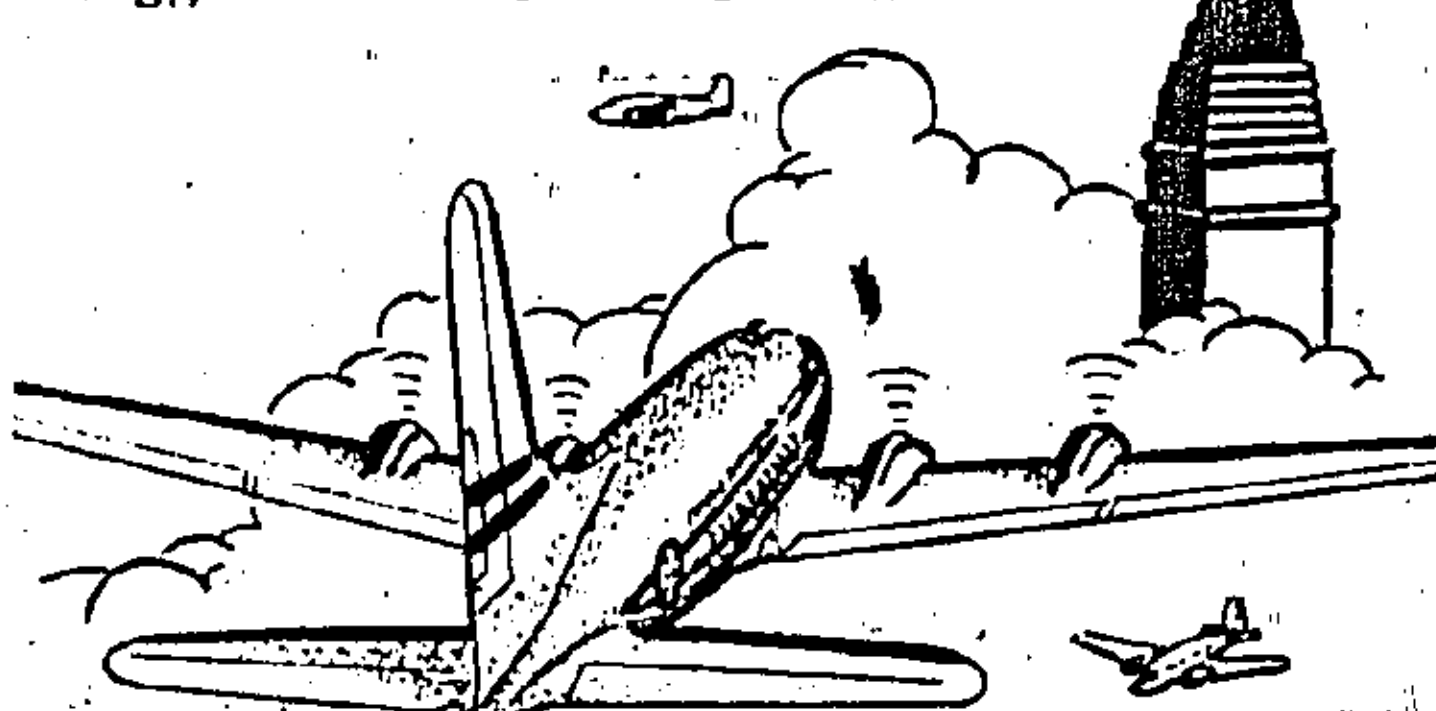
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WOMEN JURORS

The difficulty experienced by the Government's legal department in compiling a satisfactory list of strong jurors, accompanied by warnings of the penalties attaching to refusal by those liable to submit the required particulars, suggests that it may now be timely to revive an old suggestion, namely, that women, too, should be invited, induced or otherwise called upon to serve. Government has failed to take kindly to the idea in the past for reasons that have not been formally disclosed, and can only be inferred. Chief among them perhaps was the absence of any compelling necessity to cast prejudice aside and invade hearth and home in pursuit of jurors. The strain on the Courts was never so great prior to the Pacific War that those called up for jury service, from lists appreciably greater than those of today, could justifiably complain that the occasional duty imposed upon them was seriously prejudicial to business interests. In the last few months, that complaint has frequently been made and while the court system has been modified to ease the situation somewhat, it holds good in many instances. Another possible explanation of Government's reluctance to bring women into the jury lists derives from the fact that the initiative has never come from the women themselves. It has been entirely a man's idea. That however does not destroy the basis of a suggestion which has its origin in the desirability of spreading the work over an expanded register of those competent to perform it. There are, of course, scores of women who come within this category, many of whom would be quite willing to "do their bit" and who have the added advantage of rather more time to spare during business hours than the average man. As for those who might be unwilling, it would not be illogical to apply the same measures of persuasion as are applicable to their menfolk. In a Colony which is presumed to be in process of constitutional changes which will confer upon residents a greater measure of self-government, the inclusion of women among those liable to jury service must surely appear to be a normal sort of step. Whatever franchise is finally decided upon, it seems fairly certain that women will be conceded a vote. There can be no sound argument in opposition; and none has been heard. It is not a difficult stride from that to acceptance of the civic responsibility implied in jury service.

TRAINING PROJECT

Today's "Flower Day" arrangements, designed to provide funds to enable a start to be made in a big scheme for the education of the children of artisans, deserve generous public support. Education along the lines envisaged should, of course, be a commitment of Government and not left to develop out of the social consciences of private individuals. Some time must, however, elapse before the administration reaches that stage of financial stability which will permit a substantial increase in the provisions for primary and technical education of those whose parents cannot afford tuition fees. And since there is a lot to lose and nothing to gain by waiting, the promoters of this training centre scheme are entitled to the encouragement of a ready response to today's appeal for funds. The aim is to provide the children of workers in dockyards, public utility concerns, factories and so on, with the rudiments of a general education, together with practical instruction in the use of various tools and machines which will serve them valuably when they are ready to follow in their fathers' footsteps. It is estimated that over 50,000 children will come within the purview of the scheme at its fullest development, no small proportion of the Colony's "poor child" population. Facilities for their education will therefore represent a substantial gain in Hong Kong's social services.

Hollywood's New Film-Making Technique

Outside Stage 22 on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot, a studio guard paced up and down, questioning all persons who tried to enter and turned most of them away.

Nailed on to the heavy "refrigerator" door leading to the stage was a sign that read: **CLOSED-SET. POSITIVELY NO VISITORS!**

Inside the stage itself, on an oddly hushed set, an expectant crew clustered about to watch.

Man Of Mars

A cameraman, looking like a citizen of Mars, stood with a full-sized camera strapped on to his shoulder by means of a special harness. Facing him glowered a tough-looking character, who, at a signal from the director, suddenly hauled off and sent a brassknuckled fist crashing squarely into the lens of the camera.

The man with the camera staggered violently, stumbled and pitched forward on to the floor. The director leaped from his chair, yelled "Cut," and the assembled crew burst into cheering applause.

This unusual performance marked the start of shooting on a revolutionary motion picture, "Lady In The Lake." Its director and star is veteran actor Robert Montgomery—just back from the wars. What sets it apart from all other movies is a style of filming never before used to tell a complete story on the screen.

Novel Technique

So novel is this technique that during production all technicians working on the picture were pledged to secrecy; journalists and all studio personnel not specifically assigned to the film were barred from the set; details of the picture were not even discussed between mouthfuls of Shrimp Louis in the M-G-M commissary. It was all very hush-hush.

Now the film is completed and the secret of "Lady In The Lake" can be revealed. Here is a film in which everything that appears on the screen is shown as it is seen by the hero. The camera lens is his eye all the way through the picture.

In the conventional motion picture, the camera stands by in the role of disinterested observer and records the action without actually taking part in it.

But in "Lady In The Lake," the camera and the story's hero are one and the same. We hear his voice, we see his hands, we are constantly aware of his presence—but we do not actually see him except when, at scattered intervals in the plot, he appears before mirrors.

As Phillip Marlowe, private detective, Robert Montgomery starts to tell his story directly to the audience. As he talks there is a dissolve, and everything seen on the screen from there on is shown as it appears to him.

To be sure, the basic idea of this approach is not new. Subjective shots, in which the camera is for a moment placed in the position of one of the characters, have been used before—usually as a novelty, as for instance to show how the world would look through the eyes of a drunken man.

But "Lady In The Lake" is the first feature to use this technique to tell an entire story. It is sure to cause a good deal of comment pro and con; it may even stand Hollywood on its ear.

The film is based on Raymond Chandler's two-fisted whodunit of the same name. It was pommelled into a fast-paced, sometimes racy, sometimes brutal screen play by Scenarist Steve Fisher.

Dramatic Plot

The plot concerns the aforementioned detective, Marlowe, who, for "ten bucks a day and expenses," is retained by the sultry female editor of a chain of crime magazines to keep an eye on her boss's wife.

The story behind the story involves this case, almost as exciting as the film itself. For Director-Star Robert Montgomery the campaign to get this unconventional picture on to the screen has been a personal crusade.

Two years ago, while Montgomery was still bounding about the briny deep as a commander in the Navy, M-G-M purchased the film rights to the story and earmarked it for production as soon as he should swap Navy blue for civilian pin stripe.

Since 1938, Montgomery has cherished the ambition to direct. While he was working on "They Were Expendable," he took over the directorial reins for a

couple of weeks while Director John Ford was laid up with a broken leg. So, when he was released from service, it was decided that he should be both star and director of "Lady in the Lake."

Then followed a feverish preproduction hustle and bustle during which the script was written and rewritten several times—but to Montgomery it still seemed to lack that certain spark.

Then he exploded his depth charge. "Why not," he suggested, "film this story completely from the detective's viewpoint, so that everything the audience sees will be what he sees?"

This was revolution. There were dire reverberations in high places.

By H. LIGHTMAN

viewpoint, so that everything the audience sees will be what he sees?"

Incredible Things

Producer Haight agreed to this approach—but the final decision rested with the M-G-M executive board, a crew of shrewdly commercial, acutely box-office minded business men.

Montgomery went before the board, stated his case, and outlined his plans. The executives told him to make some tests. The resultant experimental shots were so sharply original that the executives told Montgomery to go ahead.

In the course of portraying the hectic adventures of Detective Marlowe, the camera, as his "eye," does some incredible things.

It smokes a cigarette, puffing smoke rings from under the lens. It breaks down a door by throwing itself against the panel. It is given a brutal third degree at police headquarters with bright lights glaring into the lens. It engages in hand-to-hand, knock-down-drag-out combat with a would-be killer. It is beaten, slapped, kicked and socked in the eye by assorted assailants. It makes violent love to Audrey Totter.

Miss Totter plays this scene with her cheek up against the camera lens, practically chewing on the matte-box while whispering sweet nothings into the contraption's microphone ear.

One of the most exciting sequences in the film—and one which gave the photographer-mechanical nightmares—is a chase, with Marlowe, at the wheel of his car, as quarry.

We see his reflection in the windshield and the road winding away before him. Then he sees in the rearview mirror that a car is pursuing him. He turns to look at it out of the back window.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

WHEN ANY CARD TALKS

In some unusual situations, a different message of a definite nature would be conveyed by each card you might choose to lead from a particular suit. Your lowest would tell your partner to return the lower-ranking of the other two side suits when he got the lead, the card just above that would tell him to return his highest card to force a higher one from declarer, the one above that would tell him to return the higher-ranking side suit, and your top card would tell him not to ruff the current trick at all, but to discard on it.

S. Q 9 5
H. A J 10
D. K Q 7 5
C. J 9 4

S. J 10 6
H. 5 4
D. A 8
C. A K Q
5 3 2

S. A K 7 4 3
H. K Q 8
D. 8 4 2
C. 7 6

(Dealer: South. Neither side vulnerable.)
South West North East
1 S 2 C 2 D 2 Pass
2 S 3 C 3 S Pass
4 S

Chances to use a certain rare signal come only once in some terrific length of time. That is the signal to your partner to ruff a trick with as high a card as he can, hoping he can force from declarer an over-ruff with a card so high that its use will set up a trump trick for you. An example of that was given just a few weeks ago, and now comes another hand sent in by "SOS." Were Expendable," he took over the directorial reins for a

The pace mounts faster and faster until the pursuing car finally draws abreast and crashes into him. Marlowe's car swerves dizzily off the road and crashes into a telephone pole.

Later he comes to and, hearing a police siren rumble under the car to watch from that vantage point while the police check the accident.

He then drags himself out, staggers down the road clutching telephone poles for support, and finally comes to a gas station, where he flings himself into the telephone booth to dial a number for help. All this with the camera as the eye of the detective.

The film naturally posed a number of brand-new problems. For the technicians it was nipping-and-tuck all the way.

A Challenge

First of all, a special camera truck or "dolly" had to be constructed—one that could "walk" through doors easily.

For this purpose John Arnold, A.S.C., head of M-G-M's camera department, devised a contraption with wheels on both ends and a steering apparatus like a hook and ladder. He also designed the special harness and bracket for the battery-driven camera worn by the cameraman.

To Director of Photography Paul Vogel, A.S.C., all this was a stimulating challenge.

At several points in the story, Montgomery is seen in front of mirrors, and the problem there was to show his reflection without showing either the man himself or the camera.

Moreover, the camera's point of view had to simulate his own, and he had to co-ordinate his movements so that when he walked toward the mirror or away from it, the camera "eye" would do likewise.

'Live' Camera

Filming called for a wide departure from previously standardized techniques. The cameraman, for instance, browbeaten for years into believing that each scene should be precisely framed and centered, was suddenly told to forget all that in sequences where the hero's point of view was a bit unbalanced.

It was difficult for the cast to learn to look at the camera and actually play their scenes into the lens.

Actually, everyone working on the film had to adopt a new point of view. They had constantly to regard the camera as a living, breathing person. That they were able to do so is a tribute to Director Montgomery.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turnor



"Under 'past experience' do you mean just work?"

Life Of Chamberlain A Greek Tragedy

Mr. Keith Felling's "Life of Neville Chamberlain" is an excellent biography: it is full, fair, lucid and well composed. It does not make, and claim to be the last word on the Munich controversy. Every year, every month almost, fresh evidence becomes available, and since Mr. Felling completed his book, the Ciano diaries and the memoirs of the egotistic Georges Bonnet have come to throw a new and startling light upon the secret diplomacy of 1938. But it can certainly claim to be the most authoritative statement yet published, or likely to be published, upon Chamberlain's attitude of mind. The private papers of

By HAROLD NICOLSON

the Chamberlain family have been placed at Mr. Felling's disposal and he has used them with integrity and skill. It is more than an official biography; it is an important contribution to historical literature.

The story as told by Mr. Felling, has all the pity and terror of a Greek tragedy. I am not using those words in their conventional sense; the analogy is horribly exact. It is not merely that one has the whole apparatus of a Greek drama, with its deus and iustis, its chorus and its strange stiff words; it is not merely that the tragedy is represented as a conflict between Fate and individual character; it is that we are brought into the presence of two different forms of hubris: the megalomania of Hitler and Chamberlain's masterful sense of mission.

The moral and intellectual certitude which inspired Neville Chamberlain's actions, and which rendered him blind to many more human factors, was more mythical than ordinary arrogance, finer than accustomed conceit. It used to perplex us, who watched him day to day, that so sensitive a man could possess such dark self-confidence, that a man of such evident sensibility should be so positive, that he was right. The problem set to his biographer was to explain and justify this admixture of thistle and thistle-down: Mr. Felling has dealt with this problem with tact.

We have the picture of a lonely, motherless boy, segregated within a narrow Unitarian circle, miserable at school and obsessed by a brilliant father and a brother who was so evidently destined for success. We are told the story of his two tremendous failures: of six years and £30,000 wasted in trying to grow sisal in the Bahamas; of the humiliating fiasco of his few months as Director of National Service. Neville Chamberlain was a like flowering plant. He did not marry until over 40 and his maiden speech was made when he was 50 years old.

Solitary And Ascetic

Gradually the "disciplined efficiency" of his mind established his influence in the Commons and in the Cabinet, while his tremendous labours as Minister of Health earned him wide repute. Gradually also there grew within his solitary and ascetic mind the mystic conviction of predestination: "I am not a superstitious man," he wrote to his sister in 1937, "and indeed I should not want to care if I were never to be Prime Minister. But when I think of Father and Austen, and reflect that less than three months of

time, and no individual stands between me and that office, I wonder whether Fate has some dark secret in store, to carry out her ironies to the end."

It is this which explains his autocratic handling of policy, his tendency to regard all criticism as some unworthy personal affront. It is this also which explains (although it cannot justify) his habit of conducting foreign policy behind the back of the Foreign Office. In February, 1938, for instance, he engaged in a personal correspondence with Mussolini on the Abyssinian question: "I did not," he records in his diary, "show my letter to the Foreign Secretary for I had the feeling that he would object to it."

In March, 1939, less than a week before the occupation of Prague, he held a personal conference with the lobby journalists in which he expressed an optimism of which his Foreign Secretary, had he known of it, would certainly not have approved. It was this which tempted him to surround himself with secondary and acquiescent advisers and to delay too long the admission of Churchill and Eden into his Cabinet. It was this which led him to underestimate the demonic quality in Hitler and to misinterpret, both to himself and to his countrymen, the deep humiliation of the Munich settlement.

Mr. Felling may have meant to write a defence of Neville Chamberlain. It is not a defence, it is an explanation. Yet when all is known and all is published, his integrity, as distinct from his intelligence, will remain unassailable. And the words which Churchill spoke in that finest of all English funeral orations will remain essentially true.

World Afraid Of Hollywood

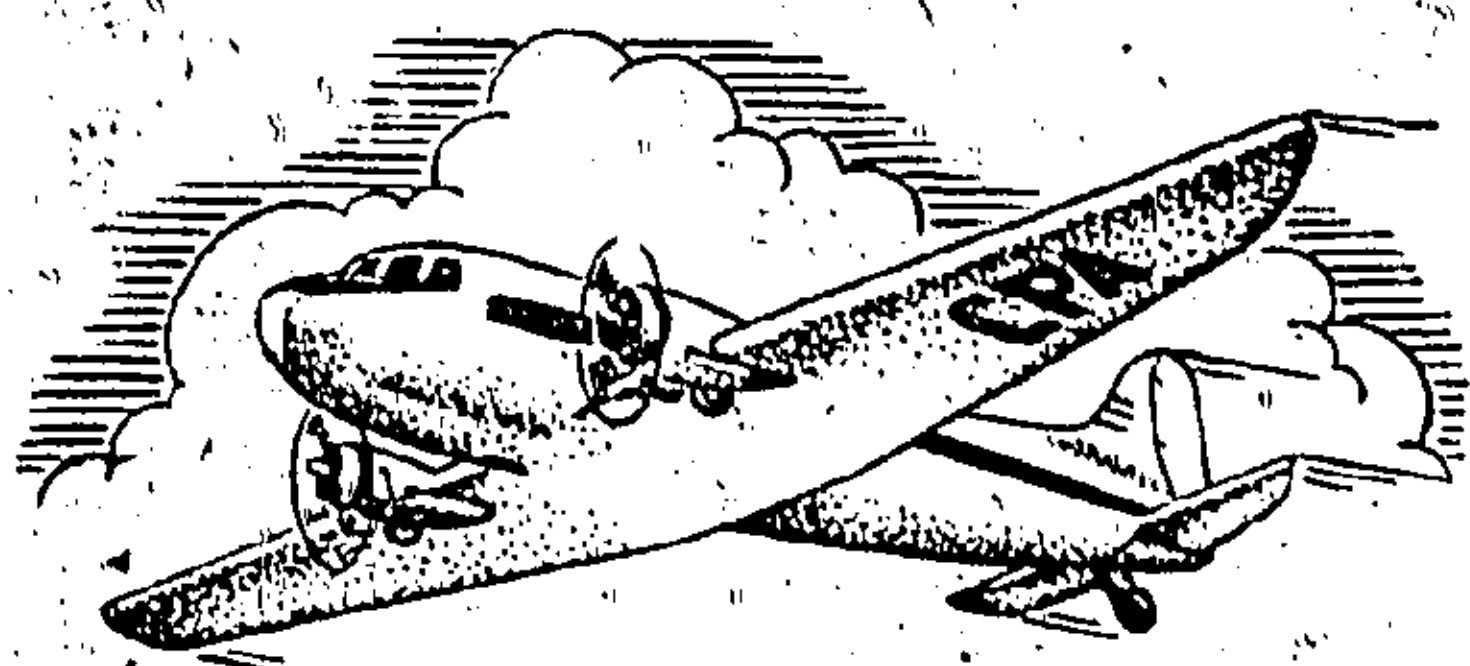
Chicago, Jan. 10. The United States Assistant Secretary of State, William Benton, said yesterday that in America films are just "movies," but in foreign countries, Hollywood's film output is called "American cultural imperialism" and is "greatly feared," particularly in some of the smaller countries.

He told the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations that the recent UNESCO meeting in Paris disclosed a feeling in some nations that largely "bolls down to a fear of Hollywood."

"The very technical genius of Hollywood, which makes its pictures sought after and beloved by the masses of the people of the world, terrifies intellectuals and politicians in these countries when they hear their children speaking English with an American accent, using American slang and discussing love, divorce and murder in Hollywood Epigrams," Benton declared.

This is one of the problems facing UNESCO, declared Benton. He said UNESCO that "no experiment in international cooperation ever held less danger or more promise for the future peace and well-being of mankind." Associated Press.

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United States On First Things First

Bomb Seen As The Test Case

BOMBAY RIOTS

Bombay, Jan. 9. Police with rifles and fixed bayonets tonight patrolled the mill area of north Bombay after 14 people had been stabbed in various parts of the city in a sudden flareup of communal rioting. One hundred and seven people were sent to Bombay hospitals. The number of stabbings was the highest recorded for many weeks and the police opened fire several times.—Reuter.

Arabs To Boycott Conference

Jerusalem, Jan. 9. It was learned that the Arab Higher Committee has decided to boycott the London conference on Palestine which is scheduled to be resumed on Jan. 21.

The decision was made at a two-day conference under the chairmanship of Jamal Husseini, acting head of the Committee, although a terse 50-word statement issued at the conclusion of the session tonight failed to mention the London conference.

It was learned from reliable sources that the Committee decided after prolonged discussion not to attend the talks. The action was taken despite the Arab states' acceptance of the British invitation. The Committee went on record as "reviving" the Arab States' formula for minimum Arab demands in Palestine, emphasizing that it would settle for nothing less than a "100 percent Arab Palestine."—United Press.

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 9. In the Security Council of the United Nations today Mr. Andrei Gromyko (Russia) strongly opposed the American proposal to start discussion of atomic control before general disarmament.

Mr. Gromyko said: "Where does the American proposal lead to? After careful study of this proposal, it is not difficult to understand it leads to a delay in working out practical measures for disarmament, since it artificially makes a solution of this problem dependent on consideration of the Atomic Energy Commission report. The American attitude appears to be—either you agree to the American proposals for the control of atomic energy, or we refuse to occupy ourselves with the measures of general disarmament."

"Because the United States proposals is not in conformity with the General Assembly resolution, I cannot agree with it. I hope the Security Council will adopt the proposals submitted by the Soviet delegation and propose without delay working out measures to give effect to the General Assembly's resolution."

In a speech which fully maintained the previously expressed American viewpoint Mr. Herschel Johnston (United States), replying to Mr. Gromyko, said: "We feel that effective international control of atomic energy is the key to the whole problem and must come first. It is vital to the success of our joint aim and aspiration, which is to construct an international system for the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, that we proceed to take first things first."

"It is difficult to believe that the regulation of armaments generally can be effectively

achieved without general agreement on the fundamental problems relating to the control of atomic energy."

Test Case

Denying that any system for the regulation of arms without proper control and safeguards could ever contribute to peace and security, Mr. Johnston said: "The field of atomic energy is the test case. Unless we are able to devise safeguards which nations of the world will feel are adequate to protect them against the use of atomic weapons, they will have no security."

Mr. Johnston concluded: "If an agreement on atomic energy can be reached, other phases of disarmament will become a minor problem. There is no reason why we should shelve the issue now. The United States will play its full part in finding a solution to the atomic problem."—Reuter.

MUST BE FOR ALL

Canberra, Jan. 9. The Australian Government agrees with the view of Professor Marcus Oliphant, British atomic bomb expert, that scientific discoveries should be available for the world and not guarded jealously by a single nation. Mr. John Johnstone Dedman, Australian Minister for Reconstruction and Defence said today.

Mr. Dedman, who is to offer Professor Oliphant on Australia's behalf the post in the proposed National University at Canberra controlling all Australian nuclear research, said: "The benefits of research should be available internationally."

"Generally, as far as the Australian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is concerned, the result of its work is public, thereby making it available in any country in the world. In general, I believe that this principle ought to be followed."

Professor Oliphant at a press conference today said that the United States was not so vitally interested in the peaceful use of atomic power as Britain and Australia, because she possessed huge resources of oil, water and other power.

He declared that if the same energy were devoted to the development of peaceful use of atomic power as had been given to its military use, atomic stations could be operating within five years.

Atomic Stations

He expected them to be operating, however, within ten or fifteen years, although it would be thirty or forty years before any extensive turnover from other lower forms could be expected.

If the international situation deteriorated, he could not see

SECRET RED RADIO

Teheran, Jan. 9. The Iranian Army Chief of Staff, General Razmara, today said the secret Azerbaijan radio, directed by the former Democratic Party leader, Jafar Pishevari, had been located in the Soviet frontier town of Iravan and he said he understood Iran had protested to Russia.

General Razmara said the letter of protest to Russia requested the Soviet authorities to halt anti-Iran propaganda directed by "Iranian traitors" from Soviet territory.

The independent newspaper "Atesh" reports that five opposition party leaders have been banished from the Central Iran city of Yazd.—United Press.

this peaceful development "in our time". He declared, however, that he had great hopes for an international agreement for atomic control under the UNO.

He was against secrecy in the fundamentals of physics, because secrecy meant the end of progress.

Professor Oliphant said that he would make no decision about accepting a post with the proposed Canberra University until he returned to Britain in February.—Reuter.

Spring Weather After Cold Snap

London, Jan. 9. A thaw in Holland and the forecast of warmer weather in Western Germany made welcome news today for frost-gripped Europe. The thaw had already reached Britain, where spring weather today followed snow, ice and gales.

Holland looks for a continuing thaw for a resumption of the coal barge traffic on her maze of inland waterways. Munich radio in the United States zone of Germany today told Bavarians that they could expect rain and temperatures above freezing point in the west.

In Berlin, city councillors kept their overcoats on as they met in an unheated council chamber to discuss the coal crisis which has affected all big industries and thrown 40,000 workers into idleness.

Hamburg was still suffering badly from the bitter weather today and seven more deaths from cold were reported in the past 24 hours. Grave-diggers were forced to dynamite the rock-hard earth today to make graves for the latest casualties. The new deaths bring Hamburg's total in the last few days to 23. Hamburg hospitals report that 53 cases of frost-bite had been admitted.

"Warming Halls"

German welfare authorities with the help of the British Army are converting schools, empty over the holidays, into "warming halls" where people can sit in warmth during the day. The German Goering Wehrmacht Barracks in Berlin is also being used for this purpose.

CONVICT AT LARGE

London, Jan. 9. The Newport (Isle of Wight) police were searching today for 37-year-old Arthur James Anderson, who escaped from a Parkhurst Prison working party at dusk yesterday. It is believed that Anderson is still on the island and a close watch is being kept along the northern coast line in case he should attempt to reach the mainland by boat.—Reuter.

Chemicals Train In Wreck

Paris, Jan. 9. A passenger train from Toulouse to Marseilles crashed into a derailed goods train today at Calissane and the locality became shrouded with dangerous fumes, which prevented the track being cleared.

Fifty people were injured but none seriously. No deaths are reported. The passengers and crew of the train fled to fields to escape the fumes.

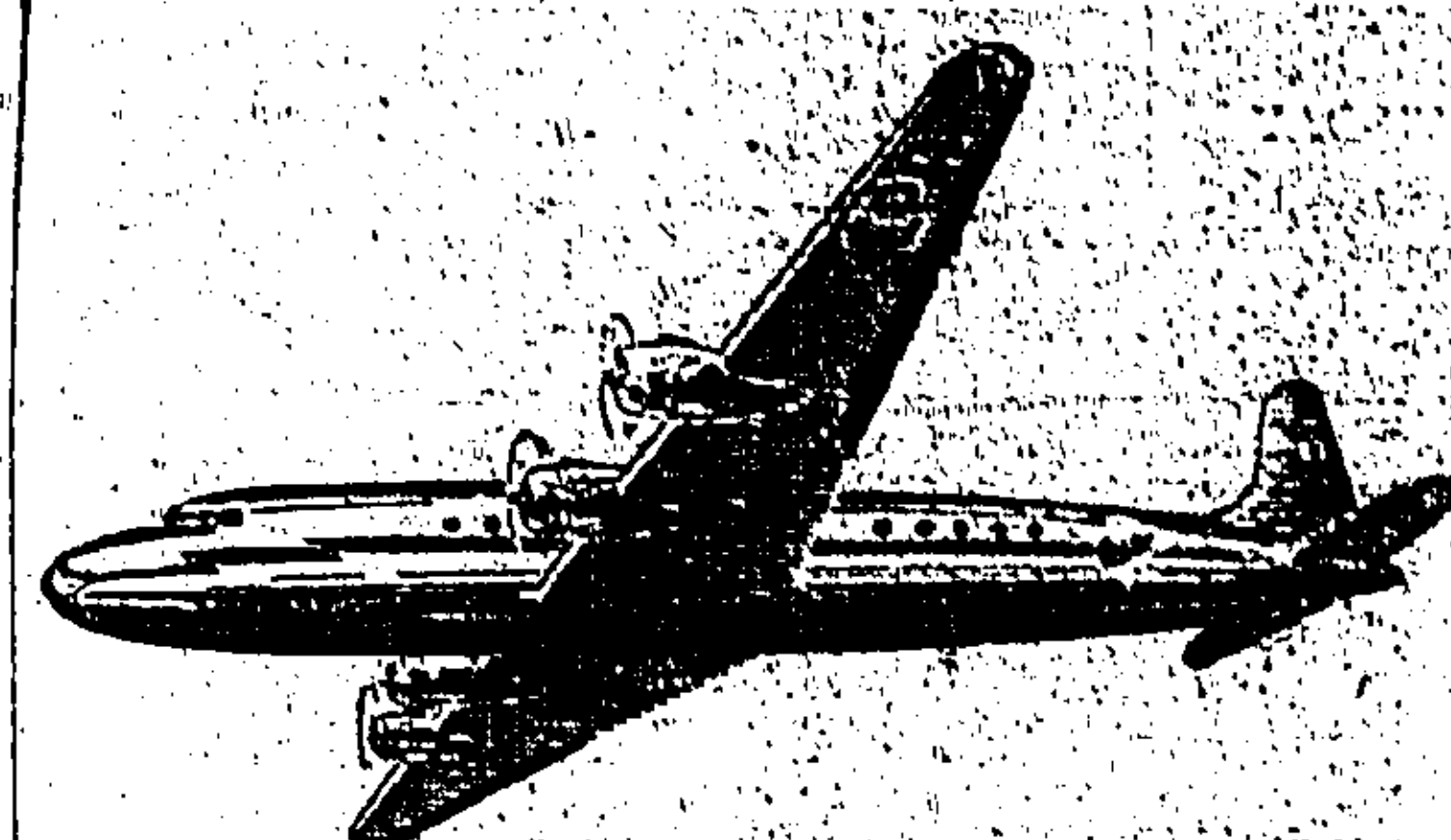
The accident was caused when the goods train was derailed after crashing into barrels of chemicals believed to be chlorine, which had fallen off another train.

Almost immediately the Toulouse passenger train ploughed into the derailed coaches and the whole area was enveloped in choking fumes from the chemicals. Rescuers had to remain outside the fume-laden area until the gases had dissipated.—Reuter.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL

Washington, Jan. 9. Representative Francis Case today introduced a bill that is to authorise the Government to obtain injunctions against strikes which endanger public welfare—an issue now before the Supreme Court in the Government's contempt case against the United Mine Workers Union and its leader, John L. Lewis.

Case said the injunctions would be issued without the Government taking the preliminary step of seizing the struck industry but could be used only when other means of strike settlement failed. Lewis' case is scheduled for Supreme Court hearing on Tuesday.—United Press.



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FAN LING SERVICES HUNT CLUB

The ponies raced by the H.K. Services Race Club will shortly be disposed of, and it is proposed, if there is sufficient support, to form a Fan Ling Services Hunt Club for service personnel and their families, possibly with a percentage of membership reserved for civilians. Shortage of funds is the main disadvantage and it is therefore requested that all those interested will write to Capt. A.W.C. Pearn, R.M., 42 Commando (Lt.), Royal Marines, Fan Ling by 15th Jan. 1947 stating if they would be prepared to pay a subscription of either (a) H.K. \$30.00 or (b) H.K. \$50.00 per six months. Letters should also state whether it is considered that H.K. \$2.00 per hour for hacking and H.K. \$5.00 for paper-chases is too expensive. Facilities open to members will be hacking in good riding country, paper-chases and possibly point-to-points. Membership will be very strictly limited due to the shortage of ponies. It is stressed that this club in no way intends to function in opposition to the civilian Hunt Club, but merely as a substitute in the interim period as was the H.K. Services Race Club—merely a temporary substitute for the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

A. W. C. PEARN,

Capt. R.M.

Asst. Secretary,

H.K.S.R.C.

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN WHO WOULD KILL TO KEEP THE MAN SHE POSSESSED! It will thrill and excite you as 'REBECCA' did!



— TO-MORROW MORNING —
AT 11.30 A.M.
"CASABLANCA"
AT REDUCED PRICES!

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15, & 9.15 p.m.



SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY

ERROL FLYNN • OLIVIA DEHAVILLAND in
"THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON"
A Warner Bros. Picture—AT REDUCED PRICES



SHOWING TO-DAY



FRENCH PROTEST OVER PETROLEUM AGREEMENT

Paris, Jan. 9. France has protested to London and Washington against what she considers to be a breach of the terms of the Iraq Petroleum Company agreement by the United States companies, a French Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

The protest follows the granting by King Ibn Saud of oil concessions in Saudi Arabia to American oil companies which are represented in the Iraq Petroleum Company. The spokesman said that according to the agreement all oil concessions obtained in the territory of the former Ottoman Empire by any of the groups forming the Iraq Petroleum Company must be shared with the other groups.

In the case of concessions in Saudi Arabia, he said, the Americans have refused to do this.

The American group—which includes the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of New York—informed the other group in the Iraq Petroleum Company in November that it no longer recognised the agreement of 1928 on the grounds that under British Trading With the Enemy Acts, the French company in the IPC had been listed as an enemy trading enterprise during the war.

The French Foreign Office spokesman contested this interpretation and said the representatives of the French company—Compagnie Française des Pétroles—were in London and would ask the British courts and possibly the House of Lords to give a ruling on this point.

The French spokesman said the British interests in the IPC were as much affected by the American action as French interests, but that the Americans had given the British compensating advantages by an agreement made last month between the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—Reuter.

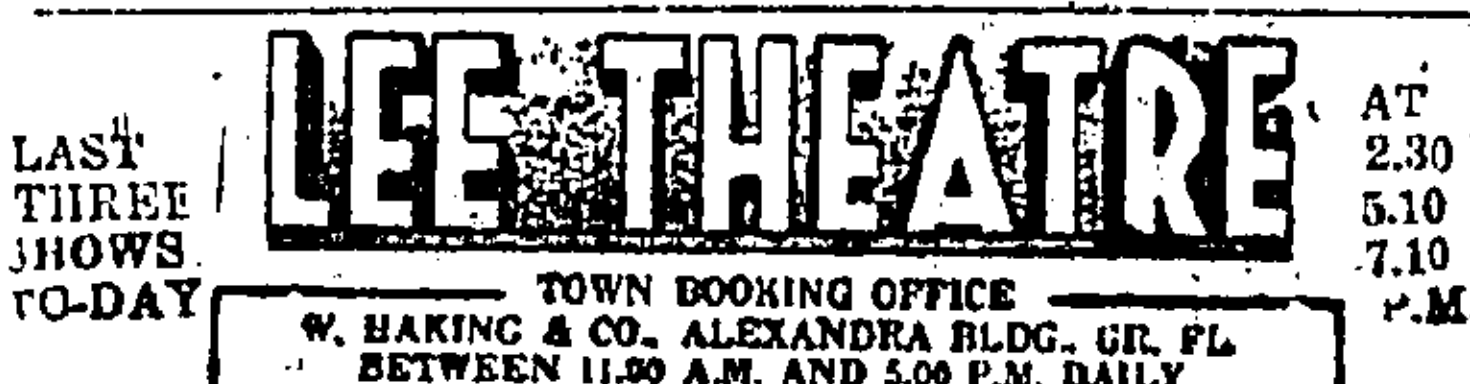
Protest Rejected

Washington, Jan. 9. The United States has rejected the French protest against the acceptance of new oil concessions in Saudi Arabia by two American companies, the State Department disclosed tonight.

A spokesman said that the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. William Clayton, had informed the French Ambassador, M. Henri Bonnet, that since private oil companies are contesting in the London courts the validity of the 1928 agreement—on which the French protests are based—the United States will maintain a "hands off" policy.—Reuter.

G.M. OUTPUT

Chicago, Jan. 9. The General Motors Corporation expects to produce between 2,000,000 and 2,250,000 cars this year, while peak production will not be reached until 1948, states Mr. C. E. Wilson, President of the Company. The new cars, which will incorporate only minor changes in appearance, are expected to be ready in January or February.—Reuter.



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Four great dramatic stars in that great dramatic sensation!



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Leader — Bandmaster 1st Class W. H. Hardy, Royal Marines.

ALL ARE WELCOME

Prices of Admission:—
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The proceeds of this concert is being devoted to the R.M. Band War Memorial Fund.

Economy Axe Threat To Truman

Washington, Jan. 9. Four Republican fiscal leaders today held a preliminary conference and indicated that they would waste no time in swinging the economy axe on the 1948 fiscal budget which President Truman will present to Congress tomorrow.

The Republican chiefs of the Senate and House Fiscal Committees, meeting for 90 minutes, made it plain that they were determined to go ahead with income tax reduction despite President Truman's repeated warning that this was not the time to cut taxes.

The chairman of the House Appropriations Committee said after the meeting that he was still convinced that Congress could hold appropriations to less than \$330,000,000,000, seven or eight milliard less than the figure Mr. Truman had indicated in his State of the Union message to Congress.—United Press.

CLYDE TOKEN STRIKE

Glasgow, Jan. 9. Shipyard workers on the Clyde decided at a mass meeting today to hold a token strike on Saturday in support of their demand for a five-day week of 44 hours. It is expected some 50,000 workers will take part, bringing to a standstill some 30 shipyards on the Clyde and Ayrshire coast.—Reuter.

Union Purge Of Reds

Washington, Jan. 9. The Congress of Industrial Organizations today stepped up its drive to purge unions of Communists.

The Agency sent out to affiliated unions a list of 36 organizations, with instructions to have nothing to do with any others. Its aim, it said, was to prevent affiliated unions from being used to bolster the Communist cause.

The CIO said others might be added later.—United Press.

MAJESTIC

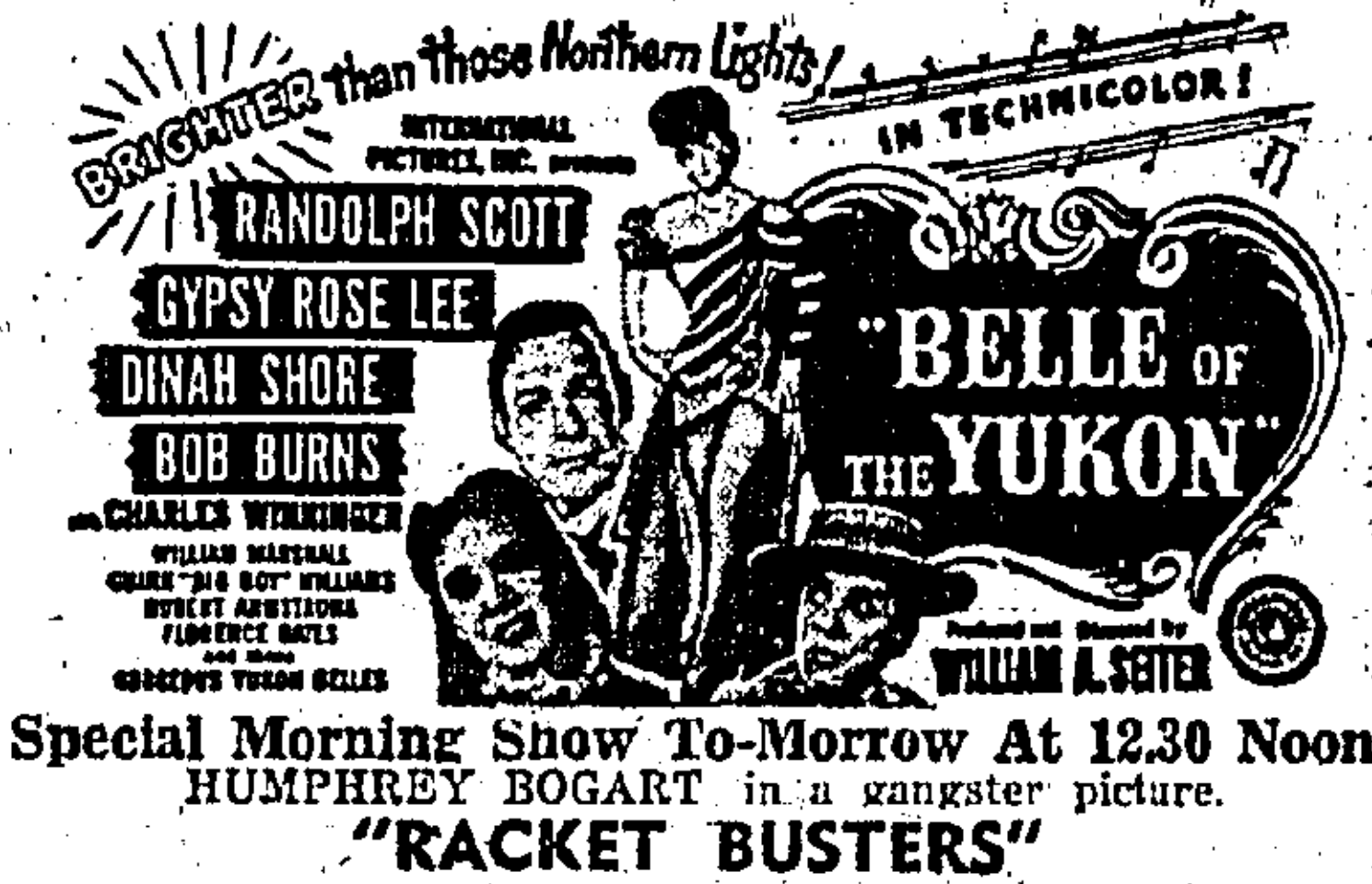
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A PLAY IN THREE ACTS
BY
SUTTON VANE
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AT 7.30 P.M.

BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m. — 2 p.m. & 4 p.m. — 6.30 p.m.
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s/s "GREAT REPUBLIC"	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	"
s/s "IRAN VICTORY"	Feb. 5	Feb. 7	"
s/s "CHINA VICTORY"	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	"
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SHANGHAI v. HONG KONG

Wednesday, 22nd Jan. 1947.

SHANGHAI v. CHINESE

Thursday, 23rd Jan. 1947.

SHANGHAI v. UNITED SERVICES

Saturday, 25th Jan. 1947.

COMBINED CHINESE v. THE REST

Sunday, 26th Jan. 1947.

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